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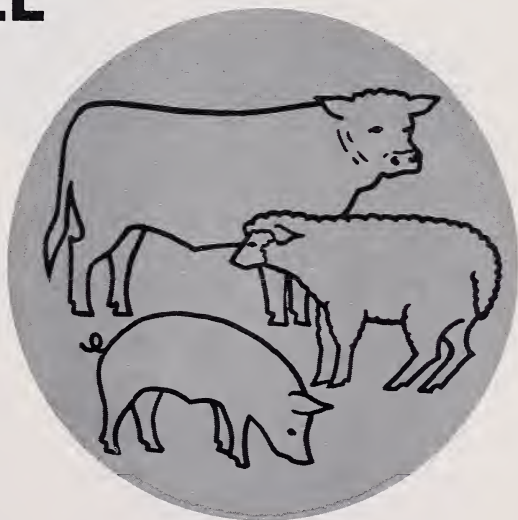
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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

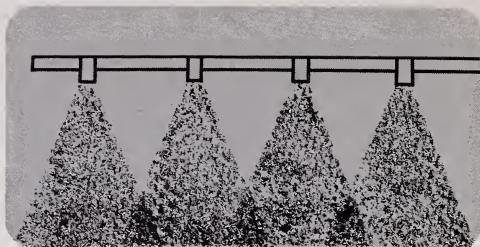
USE CHEMICALS SAFELY

in the production of

**BEEF CATTLE
SWINE
SHEEP**



USE OF CHEMICALS IS ESSENTIAL TO PROFITABLE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

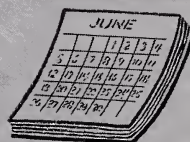


Agricultural chemicals are as vital to the health of farm livestock as modern medicines are to the health of humans. As a livestock producer, you depend on chemicals—insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and similar materials—to control the pests that attack your animals or damage your feed crops. When necessary, you use biologics

for the prevention or treatment of animal diseases.

Registered materials intended to protect livestock and feed crops are safe when used as recommended. But some of them can be hazardous if they are improperly applied or administered. Misuse could bring serious financial loss; or it could lower the quality of your products.

GUIDELINES TO PROFITABLE, SAFE USE



Use chemicals economically

- Don't use more than the recommended amount of a pesticide. Follow directions on the container label. Most of the materials you use are expensive. Overdosage is wasteful and often is hazardous.

- Use only the chemicals that competent authorities recommend as both safe and effective for your specific purpose.

- Store your chemicals carefully,

for safety and economy. Avoid spillage.

- Prevent waste of chemicals by keeping application equipment in perfect working condition. Calibrate the equipment so it will dispense the recommended dosage.

Don't poison your livestock

- Be sure your chemicals are always properly labeled. Prevent misuse by referring to the label

each time you use a chemical. Don't transfer chemicals from the original containers to unlabeled containers.

- Use only chemicals that are registered or licensed as suitable for your particular purpose.

- Place covers over feed and water containers when applying chemicals on or near areas occupied by livestock.

- Keep chemicals thoroughly mixed when applying them to livestock. Otherwise some animals may receive too much of the active ingredient for safety, or too little to accomplish the desired purpose.

- Don't use a spray or dip if an oily or gummy film appears on its surface after it has been mixed; the chemical may have deteriorated and consequently the active ingredient may not be evenly distributed in the mixture.

- Don't use food or drink containers for measuring or storing pesticides.

Don't contaminate your products

The residues of some chemicals may accumulate in the bodies of animals. Under Federal and State laws, meat containing illegal pesticide residue is condemned and may not be sold as food. To prevent illegal residues from being present in the meat of slaughtered animals, observe these measures:

- Follow label directions when treating animals with pesticides.

- When you treat soils on which you will grow feed or forage, use only a chemical that will not contaminate the crop.

- Clean your application equipment thoroughly before using it to apply a different pesticide.

- Don't feed your animals wastes from canneries or food processing plants unless you are sure these wastes will not cause illegal pesticide residues in the meat.

- Allow the prescribed number of days to elapse between the last application of a chemical and the harvesting or grazing of feed crops.

- After spraying, dipping, or dusting your animals with pesticides, observe the prescribed number of days' interval between the last treatment and slaughter. Refer to the container labels for this information.

- When preparing back rubbers, use only the recommended chemicals and carriers. Don't use waste motor oil as a carrier; it may contain poisonous material. Allow the prescribed number of days to elapse between last use of back rubbers and slaughter.



GENERAL PESTICIDE PRECAUTIONS



1. Follow the directions and heed all precautions on pesticide container labels.

2. Keep pesticides in closed, well-labeled containers in a dry place. Store them where they will not contaminate food or feed, and *where children and animals cannot reach them*. Keep empty containers away from children and animals; dispose of containers as promptly as possible (see par. 11).

3. When handling a pesticide, wear clean, dry clothing.

4. Avoid repeated or prolonged contact of pesticide with your skin.

5. Wear protective clothing or equipment if the container label states that it is needed. Avoid prolonged inhalation of pesticide dusts or mists. Don't spray into the wind.

6. Avoid spilling pesticide concentrate on your skin, and keep it out of your eyes, nose, and mouth. If you spill any on your skin, wash it off immediately with soap and water. If you get it in your eyes, flush the eyes with water for 15 minutes; get medical attention. If you spill it on your clothing, change the clothing at once and launder it before wearing it again.

7. After handling a pesticide, don't eat, smoke, or drink until you have washed your hands and face.

Wash your hands and face and any other exposed skin immediately after applying pesticide.

8. To protect water resources, fish, and wildlife, don't contaminate lakes, streams, or ponds with pesticide. Don't clean spraying equipment or dump unwanted spray material near such water.

9. To protect honey bees and other pollinating insects that are necessary in the production of many crops, treat crops at times when these insects are not visiting the plants. This may be before or after flowering, or it may be at night.

10. Avoid drift of pesticide to nearby livestock, crops, or bee yards. Ground sprayers do not permit as much drift as other types of application equipment.

11. Dispose of empty pesticide containers at a sanitary land-fill dump, or bury them at least 18 inches deep in a level, isolated place where they will not contaminate water supplies. If you have trash collection service, you may wrap small containers in heavy layers of newspapers and place them in the trash can. (See "Safe Disposal of Empty Pesticide Containers and Surplus Pesticides," available from Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20240.)

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